

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1349

Washington, D. C.

August 11, 1951

Effective Date of CPR 22 Extended Indefinitely

An indefinite postponement of the mandatory effective date of six basic manufacturing regulations was granted August 9 by the Office of Price Stabilization. The purpose of this action is to preserve the status quo until OPS can issue regulations to carry out the so-called Capehart amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950.

OPS had previously set August 13 as the deadline for five of the manu-
(Please turn to page 294)

Impact of New Law on Present Price Ceilings Not yet Known

There is not yet any official statement from the Office of Price Stabilization on the interpretation that agency intends to give the new price control provisions of the Defense Production Act. Until such statement is made, the answer to many questions concerning the impact of the new law on present price ceilings and on the administration of price control must remain in doubt.

Specifically, OPS has failed to make any announcement concerning the pro-
(Please turn to page 295)

Mobile Laboratory Activities

The N.C.A. Mobile Field Laboratory is about to begin bacteriological studies of corn canning operations in Wisconsin. The trailer lab will make its headquarters at Rosendale, Wis., beginning about August 18.

All member canners of corn in Wisconsin have been advised of the forthcoming survey. In addition to the usual bacteriological surveys, research personnel will be available for consultation on canning problems which would ordinarily be referred to the Washington Laboratory.

Canners desiring service should contact any of the group: C. W. Bohrer, in charge, and J. M. Reed, C. B. Denny, and G. R. Walter.

Dedication Ceremonies Announced; Prompt Return of Invitations Urged

Formal invitations to the Ceremonies dedicating the new N.C.A. Western Branch Laboratory building at Berkeley, Calif., were mailed this week. Each invitation is accompanied by a return card and it is important that the cards be filled out and returned promptly (September 1 deadline), since it is planned to print in a souvenir program names of all individuals who will attend.

In writing or telegraphing the
National Canners Association's
Western Branch Laboratory,

address—

1950 Sixth Street,
Berkeley 2, Calif.

Telephone—

Thornwall 3-9762

However, all samples of canned
foods should be sent, as before,
to 322 Battery St., San Francisco.

The West Coast Building Dedication Committee has outlined a special series of Dedication events which are to follow meetings at the new building of the N.C.A. Board of Directors, Administrative Council, and certain of the N.C.A. Committees.

Board action voted last May provided funds for such meetings and authorized President H. J. Barnes to call them at an appropriate time.

(Please turn to page 298)

War Mobilization Committee

The N.C.A. War Mobilization Committee will meet at Association headquarters Monday, August 13, for a discussion of canning industry problems arising out of the present emergency.

Fruit Set-Asides Amended

Adjustments in a number of canned fruit set-aside percentages under Sub-Order 2 of Defense Food Order 2 were announced August 6 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The text of the amendment is reproduced on page 292.

The following changes from the original percentages were announced:

Commodity	Original percent- age	Amended percent- age
Apples.....	24	21
Apricots.....	26	18
Blackberries.....	28	28
Blueberries.....	10	16
Cherries, RSP.....	25	23
Cherries, sweet.....	27	26
Figs, Kadota.....	41	36
Fruit cocktail.....	14	14
Peaches.....	15	13
Pears, Bartlett.....	14	15
Pineapple.....	13	13
Pineapple juice.....	12	0
Purple plums.....	26	12

Although many of the originally ordered set-aside percentages are reduced, total quantities of canned fruits desired by government agencies are not materially lessened by these adjustments, according to the Production and Marketing Administration.

Reductions have resulted from removal of canned fruits to be used by the National School Lunch Program from set-aside totals and from revisions of bases on which original set-aside percentages were computed. Other adjustments result from some

(Please turn to page 292)

PROCUREMENT

Text of Amendment 1 to Fruit Set-Aside Order

Following is the text of Amendment 1 to DFO 2, SO 2, the canned fruit set-aside order, issued August 6 by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, and published in the *Federal Register* of August 8:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter XVI—Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture

[Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, Amendment 1]

DFO 2—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: SET ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

SO 2—CANNED FRUITS; SET ASIDE REQUIREMENTS

It is hereby found and determined that the provisions of this amendatory order are necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense; and it is, therefore, made effective pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., approved September 8, 1950; Pub. Laws 69 and 96, 82d Cong.) and delegations of authority thereunder.¹ In the formulation of this amendment there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration was given to their recommendations.

The purpose of this amendment is to modify the percentages of the base packs of canned fruits that are used in determining the quantities of such canned fruits to be set aside and reserved out of 1951 packs, for requirements of Government agencies. These modifications are made necessary by (1) significant variation in the sizes of base packs reported by processors as compared with sizes estimated prior to issuance of Sub-Order No. 2 (2) minor revisions in the requirements of Government agencies, and (3) shifts in requirements among the canned fruits covered by the set-aside order. Canned pineapple juice will no longer be subject to the set aside requirements of the sub-order, and any canners who may have set aside canned pineapple juice prior to the issuance of this amendment are released from the set aside reservation by this amendment.

These changes are accomplished by means of a revision of Column B of Table I; and for the purpose of ready reference the entire table is set forth reflecting these revisions.

Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2 (16 F. R. 4931) is hereby amended by revising Table I, as set forth in section 4 *Table I—Canned Fruits: Set aside percentages and preferences with respect to style of pack, grade, and container sizes and types*, to read as follows:

Sec. 4. Table I—Canned Fruits: Set aside percentages and preferences with respect to style of pack, grade, and container sizes and types

Canned fruits (A)	Percentage of base pack (B)	Type—Style (C)	Grade preferences ¹		Preferred container sizes and types ² (F)
		Sequence denotes preference unless otherwise specified	First (D)	Second (E)	
Apples.....	21	Sliced, heavy pack.....	U. S. Standard.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2's.
Apricots.....	18	Halves, unpeeled.....	U. S. Choice.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2½'s-8 oz.
Blackberries.....	28	.....	(2)	.....	10's-2's.
Blueberries.....	16	.....	(1)	.....	10's-2's.
Cherries, RSP.....	28	Water pack.....	U. S. Standard.....	.....	10's-2's.
Cherries, Sweet.....	26	1. Dark, unpitted.....	U. S. Choice.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2½'s-8 oz.
Figs, Kadota.....	36	2. Light, unpitted.....	U. S. Choice.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2½'s-2's.
Fruit Cocktail.....	14	.....	U. S. Choice.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2½'s-8 oz.
Peaches.....	13	1. Yellow clingstone.....	U. S. Choice.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2½'s-8 oz.
Pears, Bartlett.....	15	2. Yellow freestone.....	U. S. Choice.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2½'s-8 oz.
Pineapple.....	13	1. Halves.....	U. S. Choice.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2½'s.
Pineapple Juice.....	None	2. Slices.....	U. S. Fancy.....	U. S. Fancy.....	3 cyl's-10's.
Purple Plums.....	12	3. Quarters.....	U. S. Choice.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2½'s-8 oz.
		1. Sliced whole.....	.....	.....	.....
		2. Tidbits.....	.....	.....	.....
		3. Chunks.....	.....	.....	.....
		4. Crushed.....	.....	.....	.....
		(Sweetened or unsweetened).....	.....	.....	.....
		Unsweetened.....	U. S. Fancy.....	U. S. Fancy.....	3 cyl's-10's.
		Whole, unpeeled, unpitted.....	U. S. Choice.....	U. S. Fancy.....	10's-2½'s-8 oz.

¹ Grades are those defined in applicable U. S. Standards.

² 75 percent of requirements are preferred in container size listed first.

³ Federal Specification Z-B-421, grade D, water pack or pic.

¹ Federal Specification Z-B-491, a, grade C, water pack.

² Not more than 30 percent of requirement is preferred of crushed style.

This order shall become effective upon publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken with respect to said Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, all provisions of said Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal: *Provided*, That all canned pineapple juice heretofore set aside pursuant to said Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 2, is hereby released.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 744, 81st Cong., as amended.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of August 1951.

[SEAL]

S. R. SMITH,

Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

¹ Executive Order No. 10161 (16 F. R. 6105)
Executive Order No. 10200 (16 F. R. 61),
Defense Production Administration Delegation
No. 1 (16 F. R. 738), and Defense Food Delegation
No. 1 (16 F. R. 4424; 16 F. R. 2446,
3311, 3319).

Fruit Set-Asides Amended

(Continued from page 291)

shifts in government requirements among canned fruits covered by the order.

Canners' reports of actual base period production of nearly all of the fruits were larger than estimates

used in determining original set-aside percentages, it was stated.

Canned pineapple juice has been removed from all requirements of Sub-Order 2 because the actual set-aside percentage now falls below 10 percent, PMA announced.

Canned fruits for the school lunch program will be purchased directly on a competitive bid basis.

Canners affected by these adjustments of set-aside percentages will be notified promptly regarding the resulting changes in their set-aside quotas, according to PMA.

Invitations for Bids

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 10th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

PLUMS—8,500 dozen No. 2 cans water pack (Grade B) and 1,250 dozen No. 10 cans (Grade B), or equivalent in other size cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-44 by Aug. 23.

PINEAPPLE—9,250 dozen No. 2 cans, water pack, water pack slices (Grade A), or equivalent in other size cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-46 by Aug. 27.

SAUERKRAUT—4,750 dozen No. 10 cans (Grade A), or equivalent in other size cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-47 by Aug. 28.

PICKLES—quantities of dill and sweet pickles and pickle relish, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-53 by Aug. 30.

TOMATO PRODUCTS—14,500 dozen No. 10 cans of tomato pulp or puree (Grade A); 17,500 dozen No. 10 cans of tomato juice (Grade A); and 42,000 12 to 14-oz. bottles of chili sauce, or equivalent quantities in other size cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-50 by Sept. 4.

Canned Peaches for USDA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced August 7 that it will entertain offers for canned peaches, both freestone and clingstone, for use in the National School Lunch Program.

Offers of the canned peaches, which may be halves, slices, or quarters, should be received not later than 9 a.m., EDT, August 20 by the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Offers will be accepted on or before August 24, 1951, for immediate delivery but not later than September 28, 1951.

USDA said details and specifications of the purchase program have been mailed to all known canners of peaches.

RSP Cherries for USDA

Offers of 291,872 cases (basis 24/2's) of canned red sour cherries have been accepted for delivery from August through October 15 under the National School Lunch Program, it is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These purchases consisted of 111,612 cases of No. 2's at an average price of \$4.003 per case and 135,533 cases of No. 10's at an average price of \$5.053 per case. All of these prices are commodity cost and do not include cash discounts. Purchases were made in Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Canned Peas for USDA

Offers of 126,540 cases of canned peas have been accepted for delivery from September 1 through October 15 for distribution to schools in the National School Lunch Program, it is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The purchases consisted of 80,240 cases of No. 10's at prices ranging from \$3.1231 to \$3.85 per case; 11,800 cases of No. 2 ranging from \$2.60 to \$2.66 per case; and 34,500 cases of No. 303's ranging from \$2.40 to \$2.52 per case. All of these prices are exclusive of cash discounts. Purchases were made in New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Text of N.C.A. Letter on Walsh-Healey Exemption

The N.C.A. this week mailed to all canners a letter urging that they make known the immediate need for exemption from the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. The letter is reproduced:

To All Canners:

On May 8, 1951, *three months ago*, the Secretary of the Army forwarded to the Secretary of Labor a finding and determination that the requirement of Walsh-Healey stipulations was seriously impairing the job of purchasing canned food requirements of the Army, Navy (Marine Corps), and Air Force. Coupled with these findings was a request for an exception from the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act for the period ending December 31, 1951.

On June 11—a month later—the Secretary of Labor conducted a public hearing on the Army's application. At that hearing the Army stated that its need for the exemption was urgent. To date, however, the Secretary of Labor has not made a decision.

At the hearing on June 11 a representative of the Quartermaster General detailed the need for this exception in the interest of national defense. It was pointed out that armed service requirements for seasonal canned products are large. To assure the procurement of the desired grades, styles, can sizes and shipping containers, the Army demonstrated that it should contract in advance for production as it does for tanks, guns, and other implements of war. The Office of the Quartermaster General made plain, in its presentation to the Labor Department, that it cannot satisfactorily nor economically supply a large military force, spread over the world, through the procurement of stocks from canners' warehouses.

The Quartermaster General informed the Secretary of Labor of the issuance, as a part of the military

procurement program, of Department of Agriculture set-aside orders. These orders were issued to inform the canning industry of military requirements and specifications and to spread the supply problem equitably throughout the industry. Necessarily, for such orders to fulfill their part in the military procurement program, Walsh-Healey stipulations must be waived.

Obviously it is impossible for the Quartermaster General to contract for the production of seasonal canned foods, or to contract in advance of production for necessary export cases, unless Walsh-Healey Act contract stipulations are eliminated. Just as obvious is the increased cost to the government of buying warehouse stocks, in small lots, with the resultant rehandling for special markings and recasing for export and the unnecessary waste of critical materials—steel and tin—through the purchase of retail sizes instead of institutional sizes.

Representative canner witnesses corroborated all of these facts fully at the June 11 hearing. It was pointed out that because of the canner's inability to segregate military production from civilian production the increased costs required by Walsh-Healey stipulations would result in higher prices to the Army and to all consumers. It is clear that the Office of Price Stabilization, in establishing price ceilings for 1951 packs, has not taken these increased costs into account. On this basis, compliance with Walsh-Healey stipulations would require readjustment of all price ceilings.

In order that the Quartermaster General may be able economically to feed our armed forces, it is desirable that each of you point out now to the Secretary of Labor the immediate need for this Walsh-Healey exemption. In addition to writing to the Secretary of Labor, you should advise the President, your Senators and Congressmen of the need for the exemption.

DEFENSE

Small Quantities of Materials For 1951 Construction Projects

Construction of "industrial plants, factories or facilities" may be continued or begun in the fourth quarter of 1951 without specific government authorization provided the project does not require more than limited quantities of controlled materials during that quarter.

Direction 1 to CMP Reg. 6, issued by the National Production Authority on August 3, authorizes self-certification to obtain all construction materials provided that fourth-quarter requirements for the project do not exceed 2,000 pounds of copper and copper-base alloys, 1,000 pounds of aluminum, and 25 tons of carbon and alloy steel, including structural steel (not to include more than 2½ tons of alloy steel and no stainless steel).

If a canner's requirements for a canning factory or warehouse, for example, do not exceed these amounts of controlled materials, he may continue or commence construction and may certify to suppliers to obtain the limited quantities of controlled materials and other construction materials for delivery after Sept. 30.

A canner applying the self-certification would use the symbol "DO U-6" and would certify on each delivery order as follows: "Certified under CMP Regulation No. 6."

For any project requiring more than these specific quantities of controlled materials, a canner must file a CMP-4C application with the Production and Marketing Administration of USDA. Applications may be obtained from and filed with state and local PMA offices. Fish canners will deal with regional offices of the Defense Fisheries Administration.

Copies of Direction 1 to CMP Reg. 6 are available upon request to the N.C.A.

Effective Date of CPR 22

(Concluded from page 291)

facturers' regulations, including CPR 22.

OPS had expected to issue adjustment provisions to carry out the Capehart amendment prior to August 13.

OPS officials said, however, that the problems encountered in trying to work out procedures under this amendment made it impossible to meet that early target date for issuing the adjustment provisions.

The Capehart amendment provides that "upon application and a proper showing of . . . prices and costs" the OPS shall adjust ceilings to reflect cost changes, including overhead, up to July 26. The OPS manufacturing regulations do not take into consideration increases or decreases in overhead costs and use an earlier cut-off date for figuring increases in materials and factory labor.

The action extends the compulsory filing and reporting provisions as well as the compulsory pricing provisions, OPS said.

Affected by the action are the general manufacturers' regulation (CPR 22); machinery (CPR 30); cotton textile manufacturers' (CPR 37); shoe manufacturers' (CPR 41); apparel manufacturers' (CPR 45) and wool yarns and fabrics (CPR 18—Revised).

Thus many manufacturers, who have not already started pricing under these regulations, would have been forced to roll back prices under the existing terms of the regulations on August 13, and then permitted to come in at a later date and make application under this amendment for an adjustment which might have reduced or eliminated the amount of the rollback.

Although this action indefinitely postpones the compulsory effective date of these regulations, manufacturers at their option may elect to come under them at any time. In the case of CPR 22 and CPR 30, manufacturers who may wish to put increased prices into effect under the regulations, must also put all rollbacks into effect at the same time. Manufacturers who have already put CPR 22 and 30 into effect by selling at the increased prices permitted by the regulations must continue to keep the regulations in effect and apply all rollbacks required under them. An amendment to each of the regulations affected was issued.

Can Order, M-25, Amended

The can order, M-25, was amended August 7 by the National Production Authority to permit the use of No. 10 cans made of half-pound plate only when packing 12 specified products.

The amendment authorizes use of 0.50 electrolytic tin plate in any part of a No. 10 can for packing lima beans, string beans, carrots, catsup, corn, peas, spinach, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato juice, tomato paste, and tomato puree.

"The amendment permits the canner to use the heavier plated cans

for all of his pack of any of these foods if he has a government order for any part of his pack of that product," according to an announcement by NPA.

Following is the text of the amendment:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-25 as amended July 1, 1951, Amendment 1]

M-25—CANS

This amendment of August 7, 1951, to NPA Order M-25, is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to authority granted by section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this amendment consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the necessity for immediate action.

This amendment affects NPA Order M-25, as amended July 1, 1951, by deleting the proviso from paragraph (e) of section 9 and substituting a revised proviso, so that paragraph (e) of section 9 shall read as follows:

(e) The use of cans for packing any product which is required to be packed in cans, set aside and reserved for purchase by any authorized Government agency, is exempt from the use limitations of this order, but not from the can material specifications in Schedule I of this order: *Provided, however*, That whenever the product so to be packed by a packer, set aside and reserved for purchase by any authorized Government agency, is any one of the following:

Beans, lima	Spinach
Beans, string	Sweetpotatoes
Carrots	Tomatoes
Catsup	Tomato juice
Corn	Tomato paste
Peas	Tomato puree

then all or any No. 10 cans or larger, or any parts thereof, which the packer uses for packing that product, whether all or less than all of his pack in No. 10 cans or larger of that product is so set aside and reserved, may be made of 0.50 electrolytic tin plate instead of 0.25 electrolytic tin plate in any respect for which 0.25 electrolytic tin plate is prescribed by the applicable can material specifications in Schedule I.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 744, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; sec. 101 E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F.R. 6105, 3 CFR, 1950, Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10259, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F.R. 61.)

This amendment shall take effect on August 7, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

Effective Date of CPR 55

By Amendment 1 to CPR 55, issued on August 3, the Office of Price Stabilization extended the effective date of the regulation prescribing ceiling prices for certain canned vegetables from August 5 to August 20. The time for filing reports under this regulation has also been extended to August 20 or to five days after the item is offered for sale, whichever is later. Canners of vegetables covered by the regulation may, however, put the regulation into effect if they so desire.

The N.C.A. this week mailed copies of OPS Public Form 66, on which calculated ceiling prices for processed vegetables will be reported to OPS, to all canners. Two copies of Form 66 were sent to pea canners.

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 55, Amendment 1]

CPR 55—CEILING PRICES FOR CERTAIN PROCESSED VEGETABLES OF THE 1951 PACK

EXTENDING TIME FOR FILING REPORTS, AND CHANGE IN THE EFFECTIVE DATE

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended by Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 (Pub. Law 96, 82nd Cong. 1st Sess.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F.R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F.R. 738), this Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 55 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 55 extends the effective date of the regulation to August 20, 1951 or such earlier date between July 25, 1951 and August 20, 1951 as a processor may select. The time for filing reports under the regulation is also extended to August 20, 1951 or to 5 days after the item is offered for sale, whichever is later.

The representations made to the Director of Price Stabilization by a substantial group of processors in different parts of the country make it plain that the method in the regulation for computation of the raw material cost adjustment needs further study, and also that the base period prices for these processors may have to be modified. Additional time is necessary to collect the pertinent data and to study these problems. Accordingly, the effective date of this regulation is extended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 55 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 19, paragraph (b) is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "or by August 20, 1951, whichever date is the later."

2. The effective date section of this regulation is changed as follows:

Effective date. The effective date of this regulation is August 20, 1951, or such earlier date between July 25, 1951, and August 20, 1951, as you may select. If you select an earlier date, the regulation becomes effective as to you upon that date for all of your commodities covered by the regulation.

Effective date. This amendment is effective August 3, 1951.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., as amended)

EDWARD F. PHELPS, JR.,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.
August 3, 1951.

Effective Date of CPR 56

Through inadvertence, the effective date of CPR 56 was incorrectly set forth in that regulation as July 31. On August 3, the Office of Price Stabilization issued a "correction" extending that date to August 10.

The OPS public forms on which ceiling prices calculated under CPR 56 are to be reported are scheduled for issuance by OPS next week.

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 56, Correction]

CPR 56—CEILING PRICES FOR CERTAIN PROCESSED FRUITS AND BERRIES OF THE 1951 PACK

Through inadvertence, the effective date of Ceiling Price Regulation 56 was incorrectly set forth in that regulation. Time is needed for computation of the calculations required under this regulation. Such a time allowance is given under CPR 55, the companion regulation which deals with processed vegetables, and is equally necessary here. Accordingly, the effective date of Ceiling Price Regulation 56 is corrected to read as follows:

Effective date. The effective date of this regulation is August 10, 1951, or such earlier date between July 31, 1951, and August 10, 1951, as you may select. If you select an earlier date, the regulation becomes effective as to you on that date for all of your commodities covered by the regulation.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., as amended)

EDWARD F. PHELPS, JR.,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.
August 3, 1951.

CPR 61, Export Pricing

The effective date of CPR 61, establishing the method for calculating ceiling prices on exports, has been fixed by the Office of Price Stabilization at "August 26, 1951, or any earlier date at which you file information in accordance with section 5(d)."

This effective date was established with the issuance of a "Correction" to CPR 61. The original order set August 6 as the effective date. Copies of CPR 61 are available upon request to the N.C.A.

Ralph S. Trigg Joins DPA

Ralph S. Trigg, former Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, has been appointed Deputy Administrator of the Defense Production Administration in charge of the Office of Program and Requirements. Mr. Trigg will serve as chairman of DPA's Requirements Committee, the inter-agency group which reviews needs of defense, defense-supporting and civilian production programs and recommends allotments of steel, copper and aluminum to meet them.

As PMA Administrator, until March 30 of this year, was assigned responsibility for programs and activities relating to food under the Defense Production Act.

Impact of New Law

(Concluded from page 291)

cedure to be followed by individual sellers in filing individual applications for adjustment of their price ceilings as provided for in the third sentence of the Capehart amendment to the Defense Production Act (see INFORMATION LETTER of Aug. 4, page 286). This sentence requires OPS to adjust an individual seller's ceiling price, "upon application and a proper showing of his prices and costs," to conform such ceiling price to a new pricing standard specified elsewhere in the amendment. This new pricing standard involves the allowance of all direct and indirect cost increases up to July 26, 1951, over a base price determined by selection of the highest price received for the commodity between January 1 and June 24, 1950. In the absence of an OPS order prescribing the procedure to be followed in filing such applications, the question of how individual sellers may proceed to take advantage of the new

price adjustment provisions remains in doubt.

OPS has also failed to indicate its position with respect to the broader question of the policy it will follow in bringing existing ceiling prices into line with the requirements of the new pricing standard. No announcement has been made as to whether existing regulations will be amended to conform to the new pricing standard or whether price adjustments will be effected solely on the basis of individual applications filed by individual sellers.

The recent action of OPS in indefinitely postponing the effective date of six basic manufacturing regulations, including CPR 22, however, at least indicates the agency's awareness of the administrative complexities involved in a decision to make each seller of commodities covered by regulations issued prior to the amendment file an individual application for an adjustment of his ceiling price.

HOME ECONOMICS

N.C.A. Recipe Book in Demand In School Lunch Programs

The N.C.A. booklet *School Lunch Recipes Using Canned Foods—25-50 Servings* has been in great demand for use in summer workshops and training sessions for school lunch managers and cooks.

More than 10,000 copies have been sent out since the first of this year, the bulk of requests being for use in training schools. After being used in the courses, the books are distributed to cooks and managers for use in their school lunch services. Copies of the table giving the nutritive values and servings per unit for canned foods accompany the books.

The recipe book has had a total distribution of about 71,000 copies since it was released in 1949. It was planned and developed in accordance with nutritional requirements set up for the government program.

During the 1950-51 school year a total of 1.4 billion lunches was served under the National School Lunch Program, and more than 8,600,000 children participated in the program, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Total cost of the program in 1950-51 was \$350 million, of which \$214 million was spent locally for food. The Production and Marketing Administra-

tion, which administers the program, allocated more than \$68 million directly to the states and territories. In addition, PMA donated \$47 million worth of food consisting of commodities acquired under the price support and surplus removal programs and from purchases made specifically for the school lunch program.

PUBLICITY

Advantages of Canned Foods

"Ponder This: Does the Can Opener Help Free the Chef's Imagination?"

This is the title of an article released by the Associated Press and currently appearing in metropolitan newspapers.

The article was written by Cynthia Lowry about the findings of Mrs. Poppy Cannon, food writer and television cook, on a recent trip around the world.

Mrs. Cannon reported that the rest of the world has some "pretty strange ideas about the American kitchen." One of the questions frequently asked was how American husbands feel about "can opener meals."

Stating that the magic ingredient in any good dish is the cook's imagination, Mrs. Cannon is quoted as saying, "I know. I've proved to my own satisfaction that you can be a gourmet with a can opener. The can opener actually permits the woman with little time in the kitchen to become an artist."

"Think of canned foods and frozen foods this way: Other people have the responsibility for the selection of the raw materials, cleaning and preparation. When you open a can, you move into the kitchen the way a chef does after a corps of kitchen maids have done the preliminaries."

Any American woman can be a master chef in her own home with the aid of a can opener, Mrs. Cannon continues. "It's old-fashioned and uninformed to sneer at the can opener."

In the article, Miss Lowry gives specific examples of gourmet dishes that are easily prepared and which Mrs. Cannon has made with her "cook's imagination" and canned and packaged foods. The closing paragraph quotes Mrs. Cannon:

"All I'm trying to tell the world is that a can opener isn't a badge of shame. It's a magic wand."

Woman's Day Magazine

The July issue of *Woman's Day* magazine, distributed through A. & P. grocery stores, contains articles of interest to the canning industry.

The "Found Money" article, a monthly feature giving inexpensive dishes, is entitled "Canned Flaked Fish." It gives seven recipes using canned flaked fish, none costing over 64 cents for four servings.

Three of the recipes in another article, "4 Chilled Soups," are made with canned soups. June Horne, the author, says, "They're relatively inexpensive, require only a few minutes preparation—and no cooking at all."

Other feature articles in the magazine use one or more canned foods in many of the recipes. For example, in the 17 recipes included in an article entitled "Salad Time," 12 call for canned foods.

RESEARCH

USDA Reports Study on Sugar, Dextrose, and Corn Sirup

Results of a three-year study of usage of various types of sweeteners by the food processing industries have just been published by the Sugar Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, in Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 48. The 245-page report, entitled "Competitive Relationships between Sugar and Corn Sweeteners," may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

As indicated by the title, the study is an analysis of the competition between sweeteners used industrially in making bakery products, ice cream, confectionery, soft drinks, and canned, frozen, or preserved foods. It contains technical information on the properties of the various sweeteners which tend to make one or another of them suitable for a particular application, and statistics on production and utilization. In addition, it summarizes the results of surveys in each branch of the food industry covering the usage of the various types of sweetener and the considerations which lead to a choice among them.

Prewar consumption of sugar, 1935-39, was about 98 pounds per capita and of corn sweeteners 10 pounds; in 1950 sugar consumption was 97 pounds per capita and of corn sweeteners 15 pounds.

Apple Juice Concentrate

Favorable market prospects for a newly developed product—frozen concentrated apple juice—are indicated by preliminary results of a survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Washington State Apple Commission.

The concentrated juice is a blend from several apples, comprising 50 percent Delicious, 20 percent Jonathan, 20 percent Winesap, and 10 percent Rome Beauty, with a natural acidity of about .4 percent. A unique feature of the process for making apple concentrate, USDA reports, is that the volatile flavor constituents of the fresh juice are recovered during processing and then mixed back into the concentrate just before it is frozen.

High Level Farm Production

An answer to why each United States farmer is feeding many more persons than he did at the start of the century, clothing more of them, and providing increasing amounts of raw material to industry is contained in the annual report of the Office of Experiment Stations, USDA.

The report points out that American farmers, although smaller in number in 1950 than in 1940, have been able to increase production to more than meet domestic demand. Much of this progress is the result of agricultural research at state experiment stations and through cooperative projects between two or more state stations or between stations and USDA.

STATISTICS

Canned Foods Consumption

Estimates of civilian consumption of canned fruits, vegetables and juices are reported in *The National Food Situation* issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Canned vegetable consumption by civilians this year is expected to total around 41 pounds per person, approximately the same as the 1950 rate, according to BAE.

Combined packer and distributor stocks of the five major canned vegetables on July 1 were more than a fourth lower than a year earlier, but supplies from the anticipated larger 1951 pack of all canned vegetables

will begin moving into domestic distribution channels this summer. As a result, BAE said, civilian supplies of canned vegetables during the remainder of 1951 and well into 1952 probably will not differ much from a year earlier.

With civilian demand likely to continue strong, and with both raw material and processing costs above a year earlier, retail prices of canned vegetables are likely to remain higher during July-December this year than in the same months last year, BAE said.

Civilian consumption of canned fruits in 1951 may total 19 to 20 pounds per capita, about the same as a year earlier, BAE estimates.

This year's pack of canned fruits probably will be slightly larger than that in 1950, but most of the increase will be absorbed by the expansion in military procurement.

More canned fruit juices will be taken by civilians this year than in 1950, BAE said. Consumption of these products in 1951 probably will total about 15 pounds per capita, 2 pounds more than a year earlier. Supplies for marketing this summer and fall are much larger and at lower prices than at the same time in 1950.

Forthcoming Meetings

September 30-October 2—United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Fall Meeting, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.

October 11-12—National Canners Association, Meeting of Board of Directors, Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., and Dedication of N.C.A. Western Branch Laboratory building, Berkeley, Calif.

October 25-26—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago

October 25-27—Florida Canners Association, 20th Annual Convention, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach

November 5-6—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, 50th Annual Convention, Hotel Ft. Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa

November 9—Osark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 12-13—Wisconsin Canners Association, 46th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 15-16—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs

November 19-20—Pennsylvania Canners Association, Annual Convention, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

November 26—Illinois Canners Association, Annual Convention, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago

November 26-27—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

November 29-30—Tri-State Packers Association, 45th Annual Meeting, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia

December 6—Minnesota Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul

December 6-7—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 60th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

December 11-12—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Deschler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus

January 16-18—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, P. Q.

January 17-18—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New York City

January 19-20—Annual Conventions of National Canners Association, National Food Brokers Association, and Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 5-9—Minnesota Canners Association, 5th Annual Canners' and Fieldmen's Short Course, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

February 14-15—Osark Canners Association, 44th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

March 6-7—Utah Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

SUPPLIES

Shipments of Metal Cans

Shipments of cans for fruits and vegetables, including juice, amounted to 88,933 short tons of steel during May as compared with 64,505 tons in April and 65,295 tons in May of last year, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Shipments of cans for fish and seafood amounted to 12,710 short tons of steel in May as compared with 7,016 tons in April and 9,048 tons in May last year.

	Jan. through May 1950	1951
	(in short tons of steel)	
Fruit and vegetable (including juice)	251,146	316,699
Fish and seafood	29,626	36,267
Meat, including poultry ..	(a)	68,401

(a) Total not given to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Shipments of Glass Containers

Shipments of wide-mouth glass containers for food amounted to 2,289,335 gross in June as compared with 2,522,944 gross in May and 2,571,013 in June of last year, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Shipments of narrow-neck food containers amounted to 908,249 gross in June as compared with 999,160 gross in May and 818,773 gross in June of last year.

	Jan. through June 1950	1951
	(quantities expressed in gross)	
Wide-mouth food (including fruit jars and jelly glasses)	12,926,614	13,637,223
Narrow-neck food	5,083,757	5,834,693
Beverage, nonreturnable ..	(a)	98,564

(a) Total not given to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

STANDARDS

Liquid in Canned Tomatoes

The hearing upon a proposal to amend the definition and standard of identity for canned tomatoes to permit use of liquid from whole tomatoes without label declaration was held August 7, as previously announced (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 16, page 237, and July 7, page 257).

At the conclusion of the hearing, the presiding officer announced that proposed corrections of the record should be filed with the Hearing Clerk of the Federal Security Agency by August 14, and briefs by August 31.

Dedication Ceremonies

(Concluded from page 291)

There will be later announcement regarding the business agenda for Association meetings.

The following tentative schedule is announced:

Wednesday, October 10

8:15 a.m. to 5 p.m.—Open House for visitors; meetings of any N.C.A. Committees that may be called; sightseeing bus tour

Thursday, October 11

8:15 a.m. to 5 p.m.—Open House
Morning—Meeting of Administrative Council

Noon—Joint luncheon, Council and Board of Directors

Afternoon—Meeting of the Board
Sightseeing boat trip, San Francisco Bay

Friday, October 12

10 a.m.—Dedication Ceremonies, front of building
Presentation of mural by Association of Cannery State and Regional Secretaries

1 p.m.—Luncheon and afternoon program, Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco (announcement of prominent key speaker and other details of agenda to be made later)

Arrangements for the sightseeing tours on Wednesday and Thursday are being worked out by an entertainment committee consisting of representatives of the American, Continental and Pacific Can Companies.

The Association of Cannery State and Regional Secretaries has commissioned an artist to do a mural for one of the walls in the lobby of the new building. For the new building in

Washington they presented the oil portrait of the late Secretary Frank E. Gorrell, which hangs in the Conference Room.

The formal invitations were sent to each N.C.A. member firm, to each contributor to the Building Fund from the allied industries, to the secretaries of the state and other allied industry associations, and to individual members of the N.C.A. Board and Council.

Obviously the Association is unable to pay the expenses of those who will go to Berkeley for the ceremonies, except those who will be there on official N.C.A. business, such as members of the Council, Board, Committees that are called, etc.

PUBLICATION

Crops in Peace and War

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has published the 1950-51 yearbook of agriculture, a 968-page volume entitled *Crops in Peace and War* and devoted to the uses of major farm products.

The new yearbook deals with the processing of all major American farm products, their industrial and food uses, byproducts from them, utilization of wastes and secondary materials, procedures involved in finding

new uses, and requirements of consumers and markets.

It is intended primarily to inform farmers about the handling of their products.

The yearbook is a Congressional document and its main distribution is by members of the Senate and House. It also is for sale at \$2.50 a copy from the Government Printing Office.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the N.C.A. since June 30, 1951:

R. K. BARTER CANNING, INC., Stonington, Me. Products—Clams, crab meat, fish flakes, sea herring, mackerel, sardines. Officers—R. E. Barter, president; Arthur Barter, vice president; Gordon A. Richardson, treasurer; Horace Little, clerk.

ALASKA PRODUCTS COMPANY, Kaslof, Alaska. Product—Salmon. Officer—Alexander P. Shadura, owner.

ALBION PRODUCE CO., INC., 202-216 Washington St., Albion, N. Y. Product—Sauerkraut. Officers—William M. Dailey, president; Charles W. Crowley, manager.

BLAINE CANNING COMPANY, P. O. Box 597, Blaine, Wash. Product—Salmon. Officer—Philip S. Cook, owner.

CENTRE COUNTY CANNING CORPORATION, Oak Hall Station, Pa. Products—Beans (kidney, lima), peas. Officers—Harry V. Warehime, president; Alan R. Warehime, vice president and treasurer; Harry Ness, secretary; Marley L. Frey, assistant treasurer.

FULLER PACKING COMPANY, P. O. Box 52, Dockton, Wash. Factory—Gardener Bay, Alaska. Product—Crab meat. Officer—T. T. Fuller, owner.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Buildings		Association Activities	
Dedication ceremonies announced; prompt return of invitations urged	291	Mobile laboratory activities	291
Procurement		Home Economics	
Fruit set-asides amended	291	N.C.A. recipe book in demand in school lunch programs	296
Text of Amendment 1 to fruit set-aside order	292	Publicity	
Invitations for bids	293	Advantages of canned foods	296
Canned peaches for USDA	293	<i>Woman's Day</i> magazine	296
RSP cherries for USDA	293	Research	
Canned peas for USDA	293	USDA reports study on sugar, dextrose, and corn sirup	296
Text of N.C.A. letter on Walsh- Healey exemption	293	Apple juice concentrate	297
		High level farm production	297
Defense		Statistics	
Effective date of CPR 22 extended indefinitely	291	Canned foods consumption	297
Impact of new law on present price ceilings not yet known	291	Meetings	
War Mobilization Committee	291	Forthcoming meetings	297
Small quantities of materials for 1951 construction projects	294	Supplies	
Can order, M-25, amended	294	Shipments of metal cans	297
Effective date of CPR 55	295	Shipments of glass containers	297
Effective date of CPR 56	295	Standards	
CPR 61, export pricing	295	Liquid in canned tomatoes	298
Ralph S. Trigg joins DPA	295	Publication	
		Crops in peace and war	298
		Personnel	
		New association members	298